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Forty-eighth session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ITEM IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Letter dated 14 July 1993 from the representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to address you, upon the instructions of our Governments, which are parties to one of the Hague Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, of 1899 and 1907, or to both, to request, in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled "Observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the General Assembly".

In accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum concerning the request for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly of the question of observer status for the Permanent Court of Arbitration is annexed to the present letter.

(Signed) Richard BUTLER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Australia to the United Nations

(Signed) Gerhard JANDL
Representative of Austria to the United
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(Signed) Alexis BROUHNS
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(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
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Ambassador and Permanent Representative
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(Signed) W. BREITENSTEIN
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(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
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(Signed) Antonios EXARCHOS
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(Signed) Juan José CUEVA MEMBREÑO
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
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(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Israel to the United Nations

(Signed) Francesco Paolo FULCI
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Italy to the United Nations

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
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(Signed) Jean-Louis WOLZFELD
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(Signed) S. PEERTHUM
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(Signed) N. H. BIEGMAN
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(Signed) Ewald W. LIMON
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(Signed) Timothy L. L. DLAMINI
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
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(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Sweden to the United Nations

(Signed) Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Thailand to the United Nations

(Signed) Inal BATU
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Turkey to the United Nations

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of Ukraine to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas L. RICHARDSON
Ambassador and Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, an intergovernmental institution since 1899

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, which was established in 1899 by the first Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and has its seat in the Peace Palace in The Hague, is the oldest intergovernmental institution in existence that is dedicated to the task of resolving disputes between States. Article 1 of the 1899 Convention (as well as article 1 of the 1907 Convention) reads:

> "With a view to obviating as far as possible recourse to force in the relations between States, the Signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences."

Besides arbitration, which is the settlement mechanism most referred to, the Court also offers a broad range of international dispute settlement services including good offices, mediation, commissions of inquiry and conciliation. the shared objective of maintaining international peace.

Article 4 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice stipulates that members of this Court are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of candidates nominated by the national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The Permanent Court of Arbitration is the only institution, other than the organs of the League of Nations and the United Nations, to be mentioned in the Charter by name.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration offers a unique fund of expertise and experience for four of the seven means of peaceful settlement of disputes listed in Article 33 of the Charter (inquiry, mediation, conciliation and arbitration). Therefore, the Court already plays an active role in implementing Article 33 of the Charter.

The Arbitration Rules prepared by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976 (resolution 31/98) entrust the Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration with the function of maintaining the integrity of the arbitral process: in particular, they authorize the Secretary-General to designate an "appointing authority" for the purpose of appointing members of arbitral tribunals, for example, upon failure of one of the parties to do so or in case the parties fail to reach an agreement on the composition of the tribunal.

When the General Assembly, in 1989, declared the period 1990-1999 "United Nations Decade of International Law", an important commemorative link was established between the United Nations and the Permanent Court of Arbitration, as the end of the Decade will coincide with the celebration by the Permanent Court of Arbitration of the completion of its first 100 years of service to the international community. Furthermore, one of the main purposes of the Decade is to further acceptance of and respect for international law and to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

Adaptation of the Court to present requirements

The Permanent Court of Arbitration has recently taken a series of initiatives aimed at increasing awareness by States of the facilities and services offered by the International Bureau and at improving and modernizing the functioning of its system of disputes settlement.

One of these initiatives was the adoption by the Administrative Council on 20 October 1992 of new Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two States. The aim of these new Rules - which are based on the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules - is to offer a modern set of Rules to States wishing to submit disputes to the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Moreover, the International Bureau of the Court is making great efforts, in cooperation with the depositary State of the Hague Conventions, to encourage States that are not yet parties to the Conventions to adhere to them.

The Court is actively participating in the programme of the Decade of International Law. It is organizing, for example, a conference of all its "Members", which is to take place in September 1993. The objectives of the conference will be to discuss the future of the Court and the preparation of a possible third Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes in 1999.

Conclusion

The States parties to the Hague Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes feel that the creation of a permanent institutional relation between the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the United Nations will enable both organizations to strengthen the existing links. It will enable the Permanent Court of Arbitration to:

- participate more actively in the programme of the Decade of International Law;

- supplement more effectively the functions of the International Court of Justice;

- intensify its cooperation with the United Nations in all appropriate fields.

Therefore, the States parties to the Hague Conventions consider that both the United Nations and the Permanent Court of Arbitration would benefit extensively from the granting of observer status to the Permanent Court of Arbitration in terms similar to those that have been prescribed for other intergovernmental organizations.